

with an expedition against the Mohawks under Tracy and Courcelle, and in the "*Journal de Jesuites, Mars 1666*." It is called the Fort of St. Louis, or Chambly, and after many stirring incidents during which the Iroquois and the Mohawks were "chastised" we learn that a large deputation of Mohawk chiefs appeared at Quebec (July 1667) with overtures of peace; and that while "the troops had made the peace, the Jesuits were the rivets to hold it fast;" and that the peace endured without absolute rupture for nearly 20 years.

In 1709-1711 Chambly bore no unimportant part. Not alone was Quebec threatened by a British fleet, but a force of 2000 soldiers and as many Indians under command of General Nicholson were to march upon Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, but in consequence of a recurrence of disasters, the British retreated, after burning their advanced posts. In 1726 a second expedition \* was prepared, the fleet under the command of Admiral Hovenden Walker arrived in the St. Lawrence, but returned to England after having been overtaken by a storm, which occasioned great loss. As soon as the Marquis de Vaudreuil was informed of the disaster that had befallen the fleet, he repaired to Chambly, where he had formed a camp of 3000 men, to oppose Nicholson, should he again attempt to penetrate Canada that way. The scouts who had been sent out to gain intelligence, returned a few days after, and brought the glad tidings, that the troops had all returned, on the news of the accident to the fleet. In 1712 there was fresh alarm, on the occasion of a rumour that the English were again preparing an invasion of Canada, aided by the Iroquois.

"The generosity and loyalty of the merchants of Quebec furnished the governor with 50,000 crowns, to strengthen the fortifications of their town," and Chambly also was again strengthened.

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\* In fitting out, and supporting this expedition the provinces of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey issued their earliest paper money.